niar will.

I.V. Inasmuch as the Lecompton Constitution provides a mode of amendment after the year 1864, and thereby excludes the possibility of any lawfulchange until that period, the President suggests that Congress may remove this obstacle by inserting a clause in the act of admission annulling so much of the Constitution as prohibits any change until after the year 1864, and requires two-thirds of each House of the Legislature to authorize the people to vote for a Convention, and declaring the right of the Legislature already elected to call a Convention, by a majority vote, in violation declaring the right of the Legislature already elected to call a Convention, by a majority vote, in violation of the Constitution under which its members were elected, and which they were sworn to support. Let us read the President's language on this point:

Let us read the Freshuent's language on this point:

"If therefore, the previsions changing the Kanas Constitution
after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, sould
possibly be construed into a prohibition to make such a change
previous to that period, this prohibition would be wholly unsvalling."

And again: And again:

"If a majority of them [the people of Kansas] desire to abolish femarits Glavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by pro.npt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresiable, when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be abaurd to say that they can impose fetters on their own power, which hey cannot afterward remove. If they could do this, they might hey cannot afterward remove. If they could do this, they might hey cannot afterward remove. If they could do this, they might hey cannot afterward remove. If they could do this, they might hey cannot afterward remove. If they could do this, they might hey cannot afterward remove. These are fundamental principles of American Freedom, and are recovered in the processing the could be a be a subject to the could be considered. I believe, in some form or other, by every State Constitution; and IF CONGRESS, IN THE ACT OF ADMISSION, SHOULD THIS PROPER TO RECORNIZE THEM, FEAN PERCEIVE NO OBJECTION TO SECH A COURSE."

The President can perceive no objection to Congress

The President can perceive no objection to Congress inserting a provision in the act admitting Kansas into the Union, which abrogates and annuls an imperative provision of the Constitution, and declares the right of the Legislature already elected to take the initiatory steps to change it by a majority vote, in the face of the provision in the Constitution that such steps shall not be taken until "two-thirds of the members of each House" concur, and not even in that case until after the year 1864. What right has Congress to intervene and annul, alter or even construe the provisions of a State Constitution, and license the members of the Legislature to disregard their sworn obligations to support the Constitution under which they hold their Legislature to disregard their sworn obligations to support the Constitution under which they hold their effices? Where does Congress obtain its authority to tell the members of a State Legislature that they are under no obligations to respect and obey the Constitution with which such State was admitted into the Union, and that they may proceed to alter or abrogate it, in a mode and at a time different from that authorized and permitted in the instrument? If the Lecompton Constitution be the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and if it be accepted by Congress as such, and the State be admitted into the Union under it, I hold that there is no lawful mode on earth to change or amend it, except the one provided and au-

as such, and the State be admitted into the Union under it, I hold that there is no lawful mode on earth to change or amend it, except the one provided and authorized in the Constitution itself. I agree that "the "will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when "expressed in an orderly and lawful manner." But the question is, when a Constitution has once become the supreme law of a State, what "lawful manner" is there of changing it, except the one provided and permitted by the Constitution! I agree with the President, also, that "the people can make "and unmake Constitutions at pleasure." But how? In what manner is this to be done? There are two modes—the one lawful and the other revolutionary. When a Constitution has once become the fundamental law of a State, there is no "lawful manner"—there can be no "lawful manner" of altering, changing, or abrogating it, except in pursuance of its provisions. It is true that the right of revolution remains—that great inalicable right to which our fathers resorted when submission was intolerable, and resistance a less evil than submission. Hence, if the Lecompton Constitution be accepted by Congress and the State admitted under it, while there will be no "lawful manner" of amending or abrogating it until after the year 1864, and then only by the concurrence of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, in the first instance, followed by a majority vote of all the citizens of the State, and the concurrence of the two-thirds of each branch to the Legislature, in the first instance, followed by a majority vote of all the citizens of the State, and the concurrence of Kansas, to be resorted to or not according as they determine for themselves that it is a less evul to resist than to submit to a Constitution which was never their act and deed, and never did embody their ing as they determine for themselves that it is a less evil to resist than to submit to a Constitution which was never their act and deed, and never did embody their

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, Wall street, P. Perit, esq., in the chair.

Marine Signals.—The Chairman stated that the first business in order was a proposition by Capt. Marshall in regard to marine signals.

Capt. Marshall said that two years ago an improved code of merchants' signals, by Mr. Rogers, had been brought before the Chamber. The members of the Chamber then regarded the new code with favor, but in consequence of an attempt to compel by act of Congress the general adoption of the code by all vescels of 250 tuns or more, under fines and penalties, the merchants of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans remenstrated against the passage of so subitrary a law. The bill passed the Senate, but was laid over in the Home. He regretted that it had been brought up anew at this session by Mr. John Cochrane, and reported favorably upon by the Committee on Commerce. In view of these facts he moved the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Wherear, It is understood that efforts are being mass to produce the passage by Congress of a bill to provide States of the marine signals projected or devised by Henry J. Rogers, and Khown as "Rogers's Marine Signals," together with books necessary for their explanation and use, under leavy penalties of contiting to adopt them, being the same bill in substance which has been before Congress at two former sessions; and scherezs, the adoption of this or any other private inventions as a national code of signals, in such manner as to be compalisory upon shipowners, is not required by any existing necessity and would subject shipowners and others engaged in commerce to great and useless theory and the seast continued to the House of Representatives, by shipowners and others engaged in commerce to great and useless theory when the seast the substance of the cities of Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Charleston and New-Orleans, in opposition to the passage of, the said bill, and to the scheme of private agreemen will. It may be true that under this terrible right of revolution, "if a majority of the people desire to "abolish domestic Slavery within the Scate, there is "no other possible mode by which this can be effected "so speedily as by prompt admission;" but if this "mode" be resorted to united the "speedily" than "serial abolish could be under the "speedily" than serial the state of the series of the series

warded to Washingt

public comments to warded by Mr. Cochrane from Washington.

Cullisions at Sea.—Mr. JOHN H BROWER laid the following statement, relative to collisions at sea, before the Chamber:

There is not, pellaps, a subject of more importance to commercial men of all matsons, than that which relates to the colision of ships at sea. To the consideration of it, I desire to call the attention of this Chamber.

The English Shipping Gazette has reported one hundred and ninety, two vessels sunk or injured by collisions during the three first menths of the year 1844. And correspositing to the intercommunication and trade of the world, the number and size of our sea going vessels have increased; those propelled by steam, which comparatively but a few years since were scarcely known to the highways of maritime commerce, new course their way through every sea, and with a velocity formerly unknown to navigation; adverse winds seldom canse then to deviate, and taking the most direct lines from port to port, the risk of collision is greatly enhanced by their crossing the seme track, in opposite directions, as well as by secumulated numbers of sailing ships making the face of the ocean almost to compare with a busy mant. The disastrous consequences of collisions as are equally enhanced, because of the larger amounts involved; and as the future of commerce shall still be progressive, we are admensished of a corresponding lucrease of this clars of maritime risks.

Formerly, I believe, a principle of maritime law bound the insurer, not only to indemnity for the damage sustained by the ship insure day him, but also for the damage to the other, provided the sault of collision was chargeable to his insured—the rule being that the insurer included in the risk he assumed those of the master and mariters as pertaining to collisions. But recently, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the underwriter is not held to be liable beyond the damage to the vessel insured under his innoinable policy.

I believe the rules which govern c

sire to use it.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, tegether with a copy of the Remonstrance of the Shipowners and Masters of this port, presented to Congress at the last session, be forwarded to hel Ion. John Cochrane, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives, certified under the seal of this Committee.

Capt. MARSHALL added that it was very evident

Capt. MARSHALL added that it was very evacua-that Mr. Cochrane had been imposed upon by interested parties. The merchant marine of this country used Marrysit's Siguals, so did the English, and most other civilized maritime nations. To compet the adoption of a new code would be a great inconveni-ence. Mr. Cochrane had written to Capt. Marshall after the re-port was made, stating that there was no doubt that he had been imposed upon, and inviting some of the merchants to come on to Washington, and explain the matter, as he heartly desired to be restored to the truth.

Mr. Moses H. GRINNELL had no doubt that Mr.

Mr. Mosks H. Grinvell. Bad no doubt that Mr. cohrane had been imposed apon. Two years ago he signed a seimonial in favor of these signals, with the express understanding that there should be no obligation upon merchants to adopt hem. He was willing to recommend, but opposed their forced doption. A great argument against receiving these signals was not the English marine and a great part of the American marine as d Marryatt's signals; yet he had no objection to give Mr. logers the benefit of his invention, provided the compulsary law-dicting penalties for the non-use of them be stricken out of the fill.

Mr. Royal Phelips opposed the adoption of the res-butions at this meeting, really believed that they should be laid ver, according to rule. Mr. G. W. Blant, who was deeply in-rested in the matter, was not present, and out of courtesy he be-eved action ought to be deterred.

The resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be

The CHAIRMAN fook occasion to return thanks for unlike comments towarded by Mr. Cochrane from Washington. Collisions at Sen.— Mr. John H Brower laid the ollowing statement, relative to collisions at sea, before the baselow:

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting esterday at the Merchants' Bank, Wall street, P.

their creditors.

Without knowing anything of the pecuniary circumstances of the owners of the American bark Adriadic, a bried reference to the consequences of her collision with the French stee nar Lyonnals may be a sufficient illustration of the energy objection to the present various modes of Admiralty adjudication is this class of cases. This collision occurred on the night of Sept. 2.

violence, by putting down the revolution, and suppressing insurrection and maintaining the authority of the Constitution, until lawfully changed in the manner prescribed in the instrument? Or, if it could be converted into a judicial instead of a political question, and brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication, can any one doubt the decision? Would not the Court be compelled to decide that the Constitution, having once become the fundamental law of the State, must be respected and obeyed as such until changed or annulled in pursuance of its own provisions? Would not the Court be compelled to declare as an inviolable and universal rule of interpretation, that when a Constitution prescribes one mode of amendment, it must be understoond and construed as having thereby precluded all other modes, and prohibited all other means of accomplishing the same object? Suppose the people of Kansas should attempt to change the Constitution in a mode and at a time different from that authorized in the instrument, and should proceed so far as to adopt a new Constitution, and set up a State Government under it by an overwhelming majority in antagonism to the Constitution and State Government with which Kansas was admitted into the Union, which of the State Governments would the President feel bound to recognize, and "protect against domestic violence," when applied to in the manner provided in the Federal Constitution? He would be compelled to use the whole military power of the United States, or so much of it as shall be necessary to put down rebellion, and "protect the State against domestic violence," when properly applied to for the purpose. Hence the question will arise, and it is important to know how it is to be decided, in the event there shall be two State Governments in Kansas, in antagonism with each other—the one organized under the Lecompton Constitution—which will the President recognize as valid and legitimate, and which will he denounce as a "revolutionary government, adhered "to wit ther of the great highways of nations. There are, as there should be, well understood usages among navigators for their conduct in meeting and passing each other at sea, but rules have many exceptions without involving criminality, and thus there is much more of fettion than reality in the idea of fault on either side in collisions at sea. There may be mistakes in computing distances relative position of veasela, deceptive lights, or no light, thick weather, dark nights, &c.; or the master of the deck, in the conficiency of the moment, may even mistake in his command, and direct the helm exactly the opposite of his intention, or commits some indiscretion of judgment, the consequences of which may be fetal even to his own life; but any and all these things carry the testiency with them that a master would not wentonly foul his ship with another, in view of all the calamitous consequences to life and property. In cases of willful and gross offenses, the punishment should not inflict pecunitry or other penalties; but in the absence of intentional wrong, the mistakes of masters and maxiners should not inflict pecunitry or other penalties upon their vessels or owners, any more than the misquided judgment of a master in the conduct of his ship in a storm or upon a lee shore.

But this class of cases abould never be adjudicated by the local tribunals of any country. If in the international commerce of the world, States have the right to series the property of citizens of a friendly State, when it can be found in their ports, for accidents occurred upon the high seas, why not assume the right, also, to selze up n the ocean and conduct to their ports the same property when they can find it? The answer is, "Because such is not the law," But in the light of reason, it appears to me the one law would be as proper as the other.

At the time of her departure from New York, the Lyonnais and her cango were of the value of perhaps not less than \$300,000. The French courts have found in the Adriatic would never have gone to a Fr

But it may be said that every nation having its laws in this relation, and these having come through the channel of centuries with only occasional modifications, the effort would be a hopeless one to effect any radical change. This may be so, but I think it is our duty to make the trial. If we are content to let the difficulty pass into another generation, it may find additional ob-tacles there. If it is to be the work of some time, the somen begun the source houser it may be accomplished. It may be difficult at first to convince law-makers, merchants, and underwriters, of the full improprieties of the laws of which we complain, but when they see that these laws are so much impracticable and the verdicts under them of so little value, while they must work evil, and that continually, in the international commercial relations of the world. I think they may be changed.

There should be such a revision of the commercial treatics among nations as to exclude from pecualizy liability all persons

may be changed. There should be such a revision of the commercial treaties among nations as to exclude from pecualary liability all persons and property which may be charged with fault in collisions at sea. And to include criminal penalties, (which the guilty shall suffer only after trial and conviction in their own country) upon maters and marines who shall be guilty of willful and premeditated depredations upon life and property upon the high seas, whether by collisions or otherwise. And we should pertinon the President of the United States to open the needful negotiations upon the subject.

And we should memorialize Congress for the passage of a law whereby no claim for damages arising from accidental collisions at sea, or upon the lakes and rivers of the United States, shall be maintainable by owners, agents, underwriters or any other persons, for losses or damages by one against another of such collided vessels. And providing that all such cases shall be closed and terminated as if each of such vessels had made a separate disaster without contact with the other. And further, to provide criminal penalties for all willful and mallelous acts which may be committed in the premises.

With these views I move the appointment of a Committee to further consider the subject and report to the Chamber.

Mr. Browen stated that he felt very great sympathy

Mr. Brower stated that he felt very great sympathy er Capt. Dutham and thought it advisable that the Chamber hould take some action lower obtaining the release of himself ind vessel. A gentleman handed the following to Mr. Brower, which he read:

and vessel. A gentleman handed the following to Mr. Brower, which he read:

"Capt. Dunham was not only exonerated by the Court at Alx, but also by a Court of Marine officers, before the Court of Appeals decided against him. As illustrative of the reckless character of the captain of the Lyononis, I would refer you to the fact that on the trip to this port (returning from which he was about 40 miles off Sandy Hook, he passed within a short distance of the disabled steamer Borrussia, from Hamburg for this port, with passengers, and although she had a flar of distress flying, took no notice of her. The Borrussia was then several feet down by the steem and half foll of wa cr. with two blacks of her propeller one, and a fearful less around her projecter shart, which kept all hands working at the pamps and bailing to keep her aflect. Fortunately, the weather was mid, and the

pointed to take into consideration the subject of collisions at sex and the President nominated the following gentlemen: Mr. John H. Brower, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, Capt. Erra P. Nye, Capt. Charles H. Marshail Mr. A. A. Lowe, Mr. Thomas Tileston, Mr. Throdore Debon and Mr. A. B. Neilson.

Charles H. Marshail, Mr. A. A. Lowe, Mr. Thomas Theston, Mr. Threodore De hou and Mr. A. B. Neilson.

The merchants present manifested a very warm sympathy in Captain Dunham's behalf, and no doubt his case will be very strongly presented to the Secre ary of State,

Revision of the Revenue Lawa.—Mr. DAVID OGDEN announced that he had received from Mr. John Cochrane forten bills on various subjects connected with the Revenue Lawa. They were substantially Mr. Guthrie's bill of last session, which was then defented, divided up into fourteen separate bills. The decuments were distributed among the members, that they unfail examine them and state their views for the henefit of the Committee on Commerce.

The Forms of the Custom-House.—Mr. ROYAL.

Philips presented the following report, which was received, and.

The Forms of the Custom-touse,—art.

PRIELES presented the following report, which was received, and, after some debate, laid over till next meeting:

The Committee of the Chamber of Cusmerce to whom was referred the petition of the Imprieres of the City of New-York and its vicinity, to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, praying or relief from the delay and expense they now suffer in the dispatch of goods at the Custom-House, have examined the subject as carefully as the limited time allowed them has permitted.

subject as carefully as the limited time allowed them has permitted.

They have had several interviews with the Collector and the special agent of the Treasury Department, have examined employees in the Custom-House, merchants' clerks, Custom-House have sea and merchants' carnen. They have also, at the suggestion of the special naren of the Treasury Department accompanied a Custom-House necessary through the different forms lately adopted for the delivery of goods from the Custom-House stores, Noz. 12, 14, 16 and 18 Broad street; and bearing carefully in mind the first grand requisite, i. e., the accurity of the revenue, they have nevertheless, come to the conclusion that many economies of time and bor might be introduced into the man age ment of the Custom-House luxioness.

In a matter of so much importance, however, your Committee would not think it advisable in this Chamber to attempt to point out what particular forms of those now in practice should be abold the accounted that are accomplished as a very step which the Commit-

speciment of the Custom House business.

In a matter of so much importance, however, your Committee would not think it advisable in this Chamber to attempt to point out what particular forms of those now in practice should be abolished, and more especially so, as at every stey which the Committee has taken in this matter, it has had more had more reason to be convinced of the sincere desire of the Sectetary of the Treasury, the Collector, and the Special Azent, to do everything in their power for the advantage of the Importer which they might consider compatible with the efficient execution of the revenue laws of the country.

The petition of the importers refers especially to the numerous forms which have to be gone through with after the liquidation of the duties, and the grantine of the permit for the deducty of the goods; and if the powent victom could be so modified as to allow the permit at this state. Being delivered to the importer's clerk, who would send his carman to the carresponding delivery foot for his goods, the principal cause of the complaints of the importers, both as regards the unnecessary number of forms, and the employment of their own carmen, would be hemcyed.

But your Committee are of the opinion that the great importance of New York in its relation to the revenue of the country, and its business generally, requires something more than a modification of its present cumbersome system of transacting business at the Custom-House; for while, in every other department of human industry, seconomics of time and labor have been introduced, here the reverse has been the case.

Your Committee are not insensible to the difficulties which a Serv tary of the Treasury and a Collector of Customs have to encounter in supplying themselves with efficient and intelligent employers, in a country where a situation in a public office is looked for as the legitimate reward of political services; but the immense importations which have hade passed in their pieces, to the great advantage of all having business

for examination to the public stores in this city, be and is hereby approved and recommended.

Resolved, That the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury be respectfully requested to appoint a Committee to consist of the Collecter of the Port, the Special Agents of the Deny the Chineter of the Port, the Special Agents of the Department, the Depuity Navel Officer, one from the Approximes' Department and one Department, and one Custom-House Broker, the last three to be named by the Chamber, shall report to him a plan for conducting the business of the Custom-House of the City of New-York, which will combine of theirney in the execution of the Revenue laws with simplicity of form and dispatch to the commercial community.

ROYAL PHELPS.

Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber then adjourned.

AMERICAN MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY. At the quarterly meeting of this Society, held on Wednesday, the 17th inst., the following efficers were fully elected to constitute the government for 1838 and Wednesday, the 17th inst., the following Cincers will dily elected to constitute the government for 1838 and 1859; U. C. Hill, President; Louis Ernst, 1st Vice-President; J. P. Cooke, 2d Vice-President; C. Breusing, J. Burke, A. Reiff, sen., Trüstees; D. L. Downing, S. Larar, B. J. Deane, (Ica. Sienz, Chas. Wels, Direters; Charles Pazzagiis, Treasurer; H. Tissington, Register; Thomas Goodwir, Librarian; L. Spier, Secretary; Dr. J. M. Quinn, Dr. A. Gascheidt, Henoraly Physicians. MARINE AFFAIRS.

It has been ascertained that the schooner sunk off Long Branch is the B. Drummond. It is supposed that she must bave missed stays, and been capsized by a equall on Tuesday night. The body which was taken from the foremast crosstress on Wednesday morning has been identified as that of Joseph Johnson, jr. It will be sent on to the family this morning by the Keyper best. No tidings have yet been received of the remainder. Johnson was no doubt in the cabin when the vessel went over, and ran ondeck partially dressed. If he was able get upon the foremast crosstrees, his comrades would seem to have had time to get into the main rigging before she went down. Capt. Fox was an experienced man, and very careful with his vessel, and it is hard to conjecture how the accident occurred She left the Clara Breekman just before sundown on Tuesday, and was spoken by the wrecking echooner H. B. Fidderman off Shark River, standing to the north-east, wind blowing hard at the time from north. The H. B. Fidderman at this time, with two other wrecking vessels, finding the wind too strong, were running before the wind. The Drummond was lost ten miles north of where she was spoken by her consort. It is supposed that Capt. Fox determined to beat up to the city if possible, as he left his wife at home sick, and was very anxious about her. Had he followed the example of the other schooners by running before the wind, he would have escaped. The cook (Watson) was not on board, as he is now sick in the Hospital. Among the crew was Augustus G. McNeil, brother-in-law of Mr. W. H Bird, of the firm of Bird

of New-York. THE ADRIATIC AGAIN ESCAPED. The Paris correspondent of The Commercial Adver-tiser reports that the bark Adriatic has escaped. The editor of The Commercial thus announces the fact:

& Neilson. He is about 24 years of age, and a native

editor of The Commercial thus announces the fact:

"Our Paris correspondent's letter did not reach us
until too late for to-day's paper. Our correspondent
states that "the Adriatic, after taking in provisions at
Genos, sgain made her escape in the night, in a
storm, and put to sea. The agent of Gauthier Frères,
who had been telegraphed from Mars-illes to come
on and make a new scizure, arrived a few hours too

AN EFFORT TO SELL THE COLLINS STEAMERS TO RUSSIA.

The steamship Baltic was brought home by Capt. West, Capt. Comstock having left England for St. Petersburg to treat with the Russian Government for the purchase of the steamers of the Collins line.

the purchase of the steamers of the Collins line.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MERRIMAC.

We have received from a friend an extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States steam frigate Merrimae, dated at Rio Janeiro, Dec. 1, 1857, which will, no doubt, be of interest to the relatives and friends of those on beard that steamer. The Merrimae experienced boisterous and heavy gales on her passage of forty-four days. Fell in with an English ship in distress, below the Equator, five months from Panenn and four days without provisions, supplied her, when she proceeded on to her destination (England). The United States Minister was sick throughout the whole passage. The Merrimac was to sail from Rio

when she proceeded on to her destination (Eugland). The United States Minister was sick throughout the whole passage. The Merrimac was to sail from Rio Janeiro on the 12th December for Valparaiso, expecting to reach there about the lat February. All well on board. [Philadelphia Press, 19th.]

BI-MONIBLY MAIL TO AND FROM MANILLA.

The circular of Mesers. Rusself & Sturgis gives the following under date of Manilla, Dec. 9:

"Definite arrangements have been made by the Spanish Government with the Peninsular and Oriental Con pany for the tratemission of a bi-monthly mail wail be carried by steamer Rajah, bringing us that from London of 16th of each month, and taking one from this to connect with P. and O. mail steamer which leaves Hong Kong on the 16th of each month during the S. W. monsoen, and on the 15th during the N. E. The present arrangement, commencing with this mail, is, that our mails shall be forwarded via Kong Kong; but we recommend our friends to continue to address us to the care of their own or our Singapore correspondents, as the line via Hong Kong may not be permanent, and all letters can be remailed in Singapore if necessary without loss of time." [Boston Adv.]

AN ANSWER TO PROF. ANTHON.

Sin: Your reporter has tried to show that the unsat-

isfectory character of the recent examinations at the Free Academy was owing to defective training rather than to any want of zeal or fidelity on the par; of the students. That his opinion was just can hardly be doubted after the letter from one of the Professors pubished to-day in your columns. In his account of the exhibition of Friday evening, your reporter did not claim to give entire paragraphs from the productions of the young gentlemen who spoke on that occasion, but to point out certain faulty expressions which they had been permitted to use. These are not more coneport than in those authorized by the Professor, and pronounced by him to be "perfectly correct as to "grammar, style and sentiment." It might have been wher in your reporter to give the passages in full, because he would thereby have avoided the appearance f unfairness, without weakening the foundations of his criticism. A faulty expression does not cease to be faulty because its parts are separated by the interposition of words or clauses. Some of the mistakes referred to may be such as would not have attracted the attention of ordinary heaters, yet they are incompatible with elegance of style and ought to have been woided. The public has a right to expect in exercises like these, after four years of academic culture, an abserce of common rhetorical faults. That such a an abserce of common retorical faults. This such a result may be attained by proper discipline your re-porter knows. He does not desire to do injustice to the Free Academy, or to split hairs with its Professor of History and Belies Lettres. But when an instructor makes himself responsible for the performances of his pupils, and procounces them "perfectly correct as to "grammar, style and sentiment." kindness for the young gentlemen requires that some of their errors be set forth.

young gentlemen requires that some of their errors be set ferth.

The great discoveries in Opties, the Telescope and the Mittocope, have been wonderfully useful in revealing to man some of the most characteristic stributs sof Deity. The one ft. a., discovers! unfolds to his view the granders and magnificent of the works of God and declares in trumpet tones his wonderful glery and infinite power; the other speaks to him as plainly, &c.

In this passage the words "Telescope" and "Microscope" alone are the basis of the autithesis "the one" and "the other" in the succeeding sentence. Therefore, the telescope is represented by a metaphor at once incongruous and mixed, as "unfolding" and "declaring in trumpet tones, "&c. The Professor's explanation, "i. e., discovery," does not help him, for the word discovery is made synonymous with "Telescope."

hought opposed to your studies in but an end to which all your arrites in the field of mental labor unimately lead &c. | Fifth and the field of mental labor unimately lead &c. | Fifth and the field of the field of

Here "end " is employed in the sense of "final re-sent." Therefore the use of the word "nitimately "in the same sentence produces a bad example of the thetorical fault called tautology.

"Our present condition has been lammered out on the great avil of Time by the mind and muscle of our ancestors." This metapher is simply extravagant, if not incon-civable. Over the fair, clear sky of happiness cleads of sorrow will assume float." If the indistinctness of the speaker's enunciation

ad not brought the word "fair" to your reporter's are transformed to "bare," this settence, atthough on mosplace, would not have been neticed.

"Yet even new the tyrant trembles on his thone, and shudders at the portents of his approaching doom."

In the report, the words "on his throne" were omitted, as not affecting the point to which the critic sm was directed. In either version, the phrase "and shudders" is tautological, and confuses the expression.

"Long years have rolled over the graves of that glittering throne."

throng. The substitution of "throng" for "pomp" improves this sentence, but does not remove the absurdity of "Long years rolling over the graves," &c.

"The star of Eternity—the only star by which the bark of man can manigate the sea of life."

Navigate means to go in a ship or to steer a ship. To ay that the "bark of man can navigate," is rheteri-ally ridiculous cally ridiculous.
"The golden pleasures of life must have their inseparable alloy."

"Inseparable" implies "must," and cannot be pre-dicated of "alloy." The sentence is hopelessly awk-

ward.

The difference between the educated and the halfcheated man consists in this, that the one is precise
and the other lax in thought and expression. A system of education in which this truth is not overywhere
the property of the property.

CITY ITEMS.

COMMENCEAR MATTERS

CONCERT-CLASSICAL QUARTETS-H. COOPER, THE VIOLINIST.—Dr. Guilmette, the admired buritone of the Pyne and Harrison troupe, will give, next Thurs-dsy seening, the 24th inst., at Dodworth Rooms, Broadway, a classical, instrumental and vocal concert, which, se reports its quartet quality, presents the most extraordinary and unprecedented attractions. On that occasion, for the fire-time in America, the chief English violinist, Henry Cooper, the first violin of the great Beethoven Quartet Club of London, will give, in con-junction with three of Mr. Eafeld's quartet party, two classical quartets—one by Mozert and the other mod-ern—Mr. Cooper taking the first violin. We mention this because such a complete quarter has never been heard heretofore in this country; and to very lover of the really noble and beautiful in music the event here is potable. Other things for the concert are wall se-

In another part of our paper we publish a notice of a course of lectures to ladies, by Dr. Emily Blackwell. The object of the course is to give a sketch of the physical life of woman, and the conditions on which its development and health depend. The subject is one of practical interest, and we recommend the lectures to the especial notice of our lady readers. Prof. Gnglielmo Gajani, LL.D., late of Rome, will

deliver four lectures on the Vatican, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, Tuesday, March 2, Thursday, March 4, and Tuesday, March 9, at Clinton Hall, at 71 o'clock. I. The Pagan Vatican: II. The Aucient Basilica of the Vatican: III. The Papal Palace of the Vatican; IV. Saint Peter's Church. These lectures from an Italiau savan promise to be

eminently fresh and interesting. All the world loves facts and storics about the mother of arts, and one to the manor born is likely to recite them instructively. The proprietors of the New-Yorker Demokrat are

about to publish a German translation, in pamphlet form, of Mr. Stanton's late speech at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. Henry Ward Beecher lectures before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Dr. Chapin's Church, on

Monday evening next. It is probably the last lecture Mr. Beecher will deliver previous to his leaving for MEETING OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY - IMPORTANT

Decision. - At a meeting of the American Bible Society on Friday evening, the resignations of the six members of the Committee on Versions were accepted, and a committee to nominate their successors was appointed.

THE DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGERS .- A pre-minary meeting of a number of decorative paper-hangers was held at Nc. 61 Rose street on Friday night, to take is to consideration a plan for the establishment of uniform prices for work. Mr. Joseph Yates was called to the Chair. In stating the object of the meeting he said that two or three houses in Broadway had lately issued a scale of prices for work which would enable the men to earn but half of what they would under ordinary rates. It was desired to form an organization by which the trade could fix their own prices. They cid not ask an increase, but wished to keep the work at good prices, a list of which should be furnished to the trade. Other gentlemen offered remarks, after which those present enrolled their names. The meeting then adjourned to Monday next.

THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF DUANE AND WORTH STREETS.—The Committee on Streets of the Roard of Councilmen were to have a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of hearing parties for and against postponing the widening of Dunne and Worth streets and the extension of Chambers street, but after waiting an hour without the Chairman making his appearance, the further hearing of persons interested in the matter was adjourned until Tuesday next.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sale of real estate was made yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange by A. J. Bleecker. Son & Co.: Three-story brick house 20x51 and lot No. 288 West Forty-fourth street, near Tenth avenue; also a strip of land 10 feet wide adjoining. subject to dower, \$5,200.

PRANES OF A POLICE SERGEANT .- On Thursday evening, in pursuance of a public duty, Sergeant Berney of the Mayor's Police found himself cosily seated in a large room on the second floor of the house No. 463 Broome street. There was a goodly company of "stendy, sober citizens" present, nearly all of them having passed the noon of life, and showing upon their picuous in the purposely abbreviated sentences of the | honored and honorable heads the gray hairs which died out, and the tamer and more even-tempered pulse of age was tranquilly and solemnly "beating funeral marches to the grave." It was indeed a Sepatorial body in appearance, the disguised officer being the youngest of the party-and he is no chicken. When the object for which they had thus privately assembled, at a cost of \$1 25 per head, was n the full tide of successful experiment, and the suspicions of the Sergeant had been realized to his senses as naked truth; even while the fascinated gaze of that grave and reverend assembly of grandfathers was riveted on the tableau vivant before them with a rapture of attention, forgetful of the past and regardless of the future, there rose suddenly betwixt the seers and the seen the figure of the Sergeant, who threw open his coat and disclosed to their astonished vision the shield of the Police Department. Imagine the scene that was then seen. Such a scream of terror and grasping for clothes; such a rush for the unyielding door; such a diving into closets, and under beds, such de-perate attempts to jump from windows, such begging to be let off, has seldom fallen to our lot to chronicle and we shall not do it now. The publication of the names of the elderly gentlemen, though fully justifiable, would not at present seem advisable. They were badly frightened, but were permitted to go at large. Leuisa Careth, the keeper of the house, Eliza Reimer, Louisa Stein, Joanna Myers, Alice Baker, Emma Link and Helen Fischer were accommodated with lodgings in the Eighth Ward Station-House.

The women were yesterday morning arraigned before the Mayor at the Reserved Corps room, City Hall. They are German girls, some of whom have been only three months in the country. The Mayor, after reprimanding them, held each to bail in \$500 to keep the peace and return no more to their late disreputable calling. This they promised to comply with, and were not a little delighted to escape so well from six months' service on the Island. Charles and Louise Kauth, the proprietors of the establishment, were each held to bad in \$3,000 to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. John Reimer went bail for the entire troupe.

DANGEROUS MEN. - We are informed, says The Boston Transcript, that a noted Presbyterian clargy. man in New-York, in a Sunday discourse, warned the young people of his flock of three very dangerous men in our times, and named these personages to be the Rev. Dr. Bellows, the Rev. Theodore Parker and the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin! He warned his flock against hearing there gentlemen even lecture, and particularly urged upon them not to attend the proposed ectures on "Social Evils" by Dr. Bellows. COMPLAINT AGAINST A FORTUNE-TELLER .- Madame

Clifton of No. 122 Spring street was brought before the Mayor yesterday, charged by Julia Freese, late a servant in her employ, with the offense of fortune-telling, professing to reveal future events, and giving charms to restore absent persons to their friends, &c. The girl further alleged that, in one instance, her mistress gave a cherm, which she knew consisted of three cents' worth of blood-root, sewed up in a piece of kather, to a man to wear around his neck for protection, and that he was so thoroughly convinced of ts efficiency that he presented her with three tendollar gold pieces. It was also another profess

7. of Madane C, to dream of the lucky numbers of lotters tickets, and reveal the information at a certain compensation. The girl, however, did not show that Mad. nme Clifton had received any money of her for such secrets. The burden of her complaint proved to be haved upon \$28 due her as wages, and the Mayor, finding the case to be one for a civil court, dismissed it for the present. It subsequently appeared that the claim for wages had been settled, and that the lawyer having the money in hand had neglected to pass it over.

THE CANAL-STREET HONICIDE.-Yesterday morn ng Coroner Connery continued, at the Tenth Precinct Station, his investigation into the circumstances which led to the death of James P. Duyckinck. Several witnesses were examined, but before concluding the case the inquest was adjourned until to-day.

Grow, or, as he is commonly called, from his popularity in his district, "Great Majority Grow," is now, we learn, at the St. Nicholas is this city. Mr. Keitt, it is reported, has either remained at Washington or gone North by another route.

rested a few more lottery policy men yesterday, and had the held to ball in \$500 cach. The names of the accused are Dash Fit r. of No. 2 Avenue A, and John Emningburtt, rest of K 500 Fourth street. John Dow. Jacob Reess, and James Mo-tiron, having been released by the Recorder after a habeas com-

ANSON'S DAGUERREOTYPES, LARGE SIZE, FOR

ALMONI, GUN-MAKER OF MOSCOW, and YAN-KEE JACK.—All three are to be performed at Purly's National Theater to-might, together with an intervening Olio by the Carlo Family, Mr. J. H. Allen, G. L. Fox, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Hatha-way, &c., appearing in the entertainments.

NEW STYLES TUBULAR, ALBERT and BEAU-FORT TIRS: JOHNHUE SCARFS, CRAVATS; GLOVES of Rid, Clock, Silk, &c. Shirats made to order and ready made; Un-DERSHIETS, DRAWERS, HALF HORE, &c., AT RETAIL. D. C. SILLECK & Co., No. 150 Broadway, cor. Liberty 44.

[Advertisement.]

AN ORIGINAL STORY of surpassing interest, ensitled "Manager REAFT: A GREUISE CONVESSION" with an intermet variety of other good things, will be found in Twas ATLAS, To-MONGROW, Price only 3 cents. Sold at all the News Depots and by the Newshoys generally for 3 cents a copy. IF YOU WANT TO BE DELIGHTED-We say, is

setionaness, take our advice, go and witness that excellent, the annusing, that heart-reaching American drama, prepared from one of the famous Ledger stories. The Proxicas Paranov, performed This Asternaco and Evering at Barker's Mussius. It is cirilling piece, and admirably presented at that catabilishment.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Pough keepsic. New-Yest. -Object, to train in the practice, as well as TEACH the SCHACE OF LAW and in Extemporaneous Speaking Next Term begins on 8th May. Send for a Catalogue to J. W. Fowner.

USE THE OXYGENATED BITTERS, and you will have no cause to complain of lastitude, debility, or any of these consistent inseparable from our Spring weather. They are requirely precribed by some of our most summent physicians, in case of indigestion and theneral Debility.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

A concert will be given in Clinton avenue Chapel on Monday evening, under the musical direction of Mr. S. O. Dyer, the whole proceeds to be devoted to charitable object. The entertainment be a good one.

Lola Montez lectures at the Athenseum this (Satur

THE POOR.—A meeting in aid of the poor will be held in the Supreme Court Koom of the City Hall on Monday eventur. During the Fail and Winter same nine theosand persons have been thrown out of employment in this city, and there is consequently a great deal of suffering, and immediate aid is required.

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

ANOTHER HEARING UPON THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.—The Hon. C. V. Clickener, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, to whom was referred the application of the Commissioners of the State of New-York, in relation to the Quarantine at Sardy Hook, has notified Commissioners Hall, Benson and Bowne that they can have a hearing upon the subject before the Committee on Tuesday evening text, in the Assembly Chamber. It is expected that the Committee will make their report soon after, and the question will have speedy settlement, as it is probable that the Legislature will adjourn as soon, at least, as the 15th of March.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF PRISONERS .- Wm. Conrad. ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF PRISONERS,—Wm. Conrad, Related Turpin and James Lewis, three men who were convicted of burglary at the present term of the Court, and sentenced to the State prison, made an attempt early yesterday morning to excape from the Hudson County Jail, but were discovered by the the keeper just in time to prevent the accomplishment of their purpore. They had sawed of a number of boits and bars, with tools smurgled into the jail by a sister of one of them, and were nearly frency to leave, when they were surprised with an unexpected visit from the keeper. Sheriff Beatty removed them to the State Pilson justerday.

Hunson Coursty Court.—The present term of the Hodeon County Court, before Judge Ogden, will adjourn this attendent. The Juros were discharded yesterday afternoon, with notice that they could return to-day and receive the money for their services. The last case tried was that of Mr. John Horion, watchen after of Jerey City who was indicted for fraud in disposing of a gold watch left with him for repair. The defense was hat a stranger presented the genuine ticket, and that the watch was given to him upon the supposition that he had been sent-for the Jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Arson.-A woman named Jane Carroll was arrested

MEETING OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEES.-The Ward Committees appointed on Wednesday seeing at the meeting for the relief of the poor of Jersey City, held their first meeting, at the City Clerk's office, yesterdey morning, and organized by the appointment of Charles Pink Chairman and Treasurer. Plans for the collection and disbursement of moneys were discussed, and the Committees ar journed until Morady mooging at 9 schools. Consideral le money has already been collected, and the move-ment promises to be successful.

The New Jersey Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, including all that part of the State lying south of Raritan Esy and River, and the Lambertville Turngite, will commence its next sension to the last day of March in the City of Camden, Bishep Baker will preside. A number of the churches will charge shelf pasters by expiration of the constitutional term, charge shelf pasters by expiration of the constitutional term. Church, of New Brunswich; Green street Church, Treaton; Broad street Church, Scringion; Third street, Fifth street and Broadway churches, Camden; Commerce street and Fragette street churches, Bridgeton, and the churches Fayette street churches, Bridgeton, and the churches fown.

THE MARL TRADE OF MORMOSTH COUNTY.—The Monmouth Herald is informed that 306 wagens loaded with Squaments me Monmouth Herald is informed that 306 wagens loaded with Squaments me Montage and the Montage and Monta